Natural SAF Security Natural SAF Security

Natural SAF Security

Together with Version 3.1.6 of Natural and Natural Security, Version 3.1.6 of Natural SAF Security is available. Natural SAF Security is a new add-on product to Natural Security. Version 3.1.6 is the first generally available version of this new product.

This section covers the following Natural SAF Security topics:

- Summary of Features
- What is Natural SAF Security?
- Supported Operating Systems
- Documentation
- End of Support for Natural SAF Gateway Version 1.1.1

Summary of Features

Natural SAF Security provides the following features:

- maintenance of user profiles in a single SAF-compliant security system,
- protection of Natural libraries in combination with Natural Security library profiles,
- protection of Natural system files against unauthorized use,
- protection of Natural RPC services,
- protection of user-defined resources.

What is Natural SAF Security?

Natural SAF Security allows you to protect your Natural applications and control the access to Natural sessions using resources defined in an external security system. With Natural SAF Security, you can protect your Natural sessions by combining security definitions made in Natural Security and in the external security system.

This external security system must be an SAF-compliant security system. At present, Natural SAF Security 3.1.6 supports the following external security systems:

- RACF,
- CA-ACF2,
- CA Top Secret.

With Natural SAF Security, it is no longer necessary to define security profiles for individual users in Natural Security. Instead, existing user definitions made in the external security system can be used.

When you use Natural SAF Security, you need not define users both in Natural Security and in an external security system; it is sufficient to define them in the external security system. You only need to define user **groups** in Natural Security. When Natural SAF Security is active and a user logs on to Natural, the user authorization checks will be done using the user ID and user password from the external security system.

The group ID from the external security system is passed to Natural Security, and will be used for further security checks, particularly concerning the use of Natural libraries and utilities. Although library protection via an external security system is possible, the Natural Security library security profiles provide more sophisticated and more adequate mechanisms for protecting Natural libraries.

In addition, the protection of Natural can be made environment-specific. A Natural environment is determined by the combination of the system files FNAT, FUSER, FSEC and FDIC. You can define a profile for each system-file combination and control users' access to it. Thus it is possible to fully separate the protection of a Natural

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Supported Operating Systems Natural SAF Security

development environment from that of a Natural production environment.

Moreover, Natural SAF Security allows you to protect user-defined resources which are defined in the external security system against unauthorized use.

Natural SAF Security also provides Natural RPC protection: With Natural Security, certain RPC options can be set in library profiles, thus making the use of Natural RPC functions dependent on the library from which they are invoked. Natural SAF Security, on the other hand, allows you to protect Natural RPC services (that is, Natural subprograms invoked remote via Natural RPC) as such against unauthorized use. Please note, however, that this RPC-related protection requires Version 5.1.1 of Natural RPC.

The generation of end of transaction IDs (ETIDs) can also be controlled via Natural SAF Security.

Supported Operating Systems

Natural SAF Security 3.1.6 is only available with Natural on the OS/390 operating system.

Documentation

Natural SAF Security is fully documented in the Natural SAF Security documentation.

End of Support for Natural SAF Gateway Version 1.1.1

The support for Natural SAF Gateway Version 1.1.1 will be discontinued at the end of the first quarter of 2003.